

port current in Germany that the U-29 was rammed by a British tank steamer flying the Swedish flag. The British statement said:

"In reference to the notice issued (by the British Admiralty) on March 26 as to the supposed sinking of the German submarine U-29, the Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement: 'The German submarine U-29 was sunk by one of his majesty's ships.'"

German newspaper editorials reaching London today are all based on the theory that the British merchantman, and not a warship, as asserted by the British Admiralty, sank the German submarine.

TURK ATTACKS GAIN AT DARDANELLES

Allies Now Hold Only Ten Miles of the Peninsula, Correspondent Finds.

Krithia, Dardanelles, June 17 (via London).—The allied troops who landed at Seddul Bahr, on the Gallipoli peninsula, hold about ten square miles of the extreme southern part of the peninsula. The occupancy is coupled with the greatest difficulties.

The ground held by the Allies consists principally of a small plateau to the north of Seddul Bahr and two adjoining ridges to the northwest, between which the Turks are pushing advance trenches.

The Associated Press correspondent, who spent two days in the trenches, found the Turkish troops in excellent condition and spirit, in spite of the fact that the Allies are using every conceivable means to carry on the operations, including bombs thrown from catapults and from aeroplanes.

From the Turkish station of artillery fire control the effect of the Turkish fire upon the allied trenches could be observed to-day, and the shells were reaching the mark. The sanitary and supply services of the Turks are being carried on efficiently. The number of wounded at the hospital bases at the front was small, although the fighting during the night had been fairly severe.

During the daytime both sides are usually inactive, the Turks preferring night bayonet attacks. Many Turkish batteries are in position, but the narrowness of the opposing trenches makes their work difficult, and for the most part they are directing their attention to the reserves of the Allies and to changing shifts which are exposed at certain points. The Turks, in this, have the support of their heavy batteries on the Asiatic side, which, since the retirement of the allied right wing, are bombarding chiefly the allied right wing, composed of French, home and Colonial troops.

Weber Pacha, the German general commanding the south group, gave the corresponding every opportunity to visit the Seddul Bahr district, placing no restrictions whatever upon the correspondent's movements. The result of the inspection of the ground, Weber Pacha made no comment on the situation himself beyond saying that "the failure of the Allies to consummate their plan of forcing the Dardanelles is too obvious for discussion."

Weber Pacha, who is a member of the German military mission which undertook the improvement of the Ottoman army organization, is fully confident that the Turks will be able to meet the Gallipoli situation and that the Allies will never advance against the Dardanelles.

It has been ascertained that only a few German officers are active in the south group. German privates are employed in special lines.

Krithia, once a thriving village of about four thousand inhabitants, is probably the most ruined city in all Europe. The Allies left no house standing during their bombardment.

Dardanelles Reverses

Impress Balkan Envoys

Washington, June 19.—Conditions in the Dardanelles reported in press dispatches to-day, and indicating that Constantinople is in no immediate fear of occupation by the Allies, created a deep impression in Balkan diplomatic circles here. In this connection, official reports from Russia announcing that a change of the campaign against Constantinople was one of the requirements exacted by Greece for support of the Allies were widely commented upon.

The Greek government, it was said, declared in a note to Russia that the approach along the Gallipoli peninsula was impossible, and that an overland attack through Bulgarian territory was the only means of reaching the city. The Greek Staff would consider in case of Greek participation. In Bulgarian quarters it was said this probably would never be permitted unless the Allies guaranteed sufficient territorial concessions from Rumania, Greece and Serbia. Offers already reported in the press as having been made were declared to be hardly sufficient to shake Bulgarian neutrality. Any violation by the Allies of Bulgarian territory, it was insisted, would force her to join the Teutonic allies.

REPULSE OF HUNS STAGED IN PARIS

France Sees Parallel to German Check in Historic Drama by Villeroi.

Paris, June 19.—The production to-night at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt of the "Vierge de Lutèce," an historic, spectacular drama in verse by Auguste Villeroi, with Blanche Dufrene as Sainte Genevieve and Joubert as Attila, King of the Huns, has aroused patriotic enthusiasm, owing to its portrayal of a scene of striking similarity to the battle of the Marne, when Kaiser William's advance on Paris was checked on exactly the same ground as were the Huns in the fifth century by the miraculous intervention of Sainte Genevieve, Virgin of Lutetia and patron saint of Paris. Sainte Genevieve personifies to-day as fourteen hundred years ago the force of French resistance against the Huns. The parallel is made more striking by the grand old Gallo-Roman general, Aetius, whose tactics bear a certain analogy to those of General Joffre.

Sarah Bernhardt, during her recent convalescence, outlined down to minute details, the mounting and setting of this play. With her masterful grasp of scenic effects, she even designed all the scenery with her own hand and with her brilliant intuition reproduced in the moonlight meeting of Attila and Sainte Genevieve the same mural decoration of the same event painted on the walls of the Pantheon by Puvis de Chavannes.

ZEPPELIN VICTOR KILLED IN FALL.



Lieutenant Warneford, who destroyed dirigible in sky fight and who was hurled to death with Henry Beach Needham when his aeroplane dropped.

ITALY DENIES ATROCITIES

Consul General Condemns Stories of Looting by Soldiers.

Official denial of reports of atrocities by Italian soldiers was made yesterday in a statement issued by the Italian Consul General. The statement follows:

"The Royal Consulate General in this city, instructed by the Italian government, most emphatically denies a certain report published by some newspapers of this city in which the Italian soldiers are accused of looting and destroying the property of Austrian and German subjects in Milan."

"Such news is absolutely false and malicious."

STAHL MAY TELL ALL IN GUN QUIZ

New Witnesses Will Add to Plot Testimony Over the Lusitania Case.

Several new witnesses will be brought before the Federal grand jury when it resumes its inquiry into the Stahl-Lusitania affidavit scandal tomorrow. This was admitted yesterday by Joseph A. Bann, assistant superintendent of the local investigation bureau of the Department of Justice. Strenuous efforts are being made by Federal agents to gather proof of the conspiracy of German Secret Service agents, who, they think, were responsible for the making of the alleged false affidavits.

Heinz Hardenberg, German agent and friend of Gustave Stahl, the indicted reservist, and of Paul Koenig, alleged head of the German Secret Service organization in this country, has been looking for him until yesterday. William H. O'Leary, of the investigation bureau, said last night that he was no longer interested in locating Hardenberg.

"He is no longer a material witness for the government," Mr. O'Leary said. "Stahl has been indicted without him, and we don't care where Hardenberg is now. If there are other indictments they will be found without Hardenberg's testimony."

Rumors were afloat in the Federal Building yesterday that Stahl, realizing his hopeless prospects, had consented to tell all he knew about the alleged conspiracy.

According to another rumor, Richard P. Steger, who has just served a prison sentence for defrauding the United States government by means of illegitimate passports, and who named Captain Karl Boy-Ed, German naval attaché, has volunteered to appear before the grand jury and tell what he knows about the alleged German Secret Service activities.

SAY ALLIES RECRUIT MEN IN CALIFORNIA

Federal Investigators Found No Trouble in Enlisting, San Francisco Reports.

San Francisco, June 19.—Agents of the Department of Justice are investigating alleged recruiting in California for the Allies. It was learned to-day that the main office of the supposed recruiting men is in San Francisco.

Francis Bopp, Consul General for Germany in San Francisco, was said to have supplied information on which the investigation is based, but he denied this. On good authority it was stated that some of the investigators had found no trouble in enlisting.

John W. Preston, United States District Attorney, declined to discuss the situation.

GREEK KING IMPROVES

Embassy Gets First Telegram Since Second Operation.

Washington, June 19.—Slow but steady improvement in the condition of King Constantine was reported in a bulletin to the Greek Legation here to-day from Athens.

It was the first telegram since the second operation, which announces a definite change for the better in the general condition, accompanied by no reported manifestation of complications.

FRENCH CUT WAY INTO FOE'S LINES IN ARRAS REGION

Capture Fond de Buval After Six Weeks of Persistent Attacks.

BRITISH SEIZE POST NEAR YPRES

Gen. Joffre's Troops Advance Further in Alsace and Occupy Town of Metzeral.

London, June 19.—The French, under the protection of a curtain of intense artillery fire along the front north of Arras, have taken trenches and driven wedges into the German lines at various points, while the British east of Ypres have occupied German positions near Hooge.

One of the most desperate conflicts, according to to-night's official report of the French War Office, centered around the Fond de Buval, which has been stubbornly defended by the Germans for six weeks. This position the French carried by an assault so desperate that only a dozen Germans remained alive when the trenches were finally won.

Fighting for possession of positions in the Labyrinth has given the French additional gains, and troops on Hill 113, on the slopes extending to the east of Lorette, in the direction of Souchez, have carried several trenches and made 300 prisoners, about ten of whom are officers.

Village Won and Lost.

The village of Ebermeul, thirty miles east of Nancy, was captured by the Germans last night, but was immediately retaken by the French.

The Paris official statement reads as follows:

"In the sector to the north of Arras we have continued our action, and on several points gathered the fruits of the favorable engagements of the last few days."

"After a very spirited struggle the Fond de Buval, obstinately defended by the enemy since May 9, was completely invested and carried by assault. There we captured some machine guns and a few prisoners, a dozen of whom remain in our hands, the resistance of the Germans having been desperate."

"On the slopes extending to the east of Lorette, in the direction of Souchez, we have carried several trenches and made 300 prisoners, about ten of whom are officers."

FRENCH BEYOND GERMAN TRENCHES.

"We hold the slopes of Hill 113, where our troops are maintaining themselves, clinging to the ground beyond the last German trenches, notwithstanding counter attacks by the enemy. To the south of the slopes of Hill 113, we have carried forward to the northeast of the 'Labyrinth'."

"The enemy by a counter attack of extreme violence retook from us last night one part of the great passage-way which we had been carrying forward to the northeast of the 'Labyrinth'."

"At Ebermeul a German battalion captured last night two of our small posts, but we immediately counter attacked, and, although with forces inferior in number, reoccupied all of our trenches. By brigades those who had survived the shells and asphyxiating gas of the second battle of Ypres were waiting in a field near their quarters his coming, their khaki melting into the green of the grass where they lay resting and bathing themselves in the genial sun of a mild June day."

When an automobile appeared with the little British flag, which only the commander in chief's car flies, they formed a hollow square. The absolute silence of the meeting of leader and men, and the thought of all they went through, made the scene a most affecting one. The sturdy, white-haired soldier, who was carrying the commander's walking stick, which every British officer affects, with a little blaze of colors of his many campaigns on his breast.

The general, stood in the center of the square before the 10th Hussars, once his own regiment, and before the famous 1st Life Guards, whose sentries, in shiny cuirasses and plumed helmets at Whitehall attract tourists, now tanned, trench-hardened warriors on foot, with no brass except the regimental insignia on their shoulders. With them were other regiments who had won glory at Waterloo.

Sir John did not make a speech, but spoke as soldier to soldier, hesitating for words at times in his emotion. The men were actually seeing their commander in chief, who in the complicated immensity of modern war is only a name to them.

While Wellington personally encouraged his soldiers in a battle a century ago which occupied hardly the front of the present day, Sir John, who was the only way a modern commander could make his men feel that he was a human leader and not a machine.

"I knew what you were capable of, and you have shown that you are equal to any work required of a soldier. It requires more dogged tenacity, more courage, to stand for many days in the trenches than to make one brave charge," he said.

"Against that dastardly attack at Ypres with a weapon against all usages, when the cloud of gas rolled over your trenches, gasping, blinded and in darkness, you stood your ground with a determination which prevented any disaster."

When the commander in chief finished his talk the men gave him three cheers.

CHOLERA SPREADING IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

Severe Measures Adopted to Prevent Spread of Contagion, Geneva Hears.

Geneva, Switzerland (via Paris), June 19.—The "Geneva Tribune" has received a dispatch from its correspondent at Innsbruck, Austria, who says the cholera is spreading in the city, and that the local authorities have found it necessary to adopt even more severe measures in their efforts to prevent the spread of the contagion.

RUSSIANS MUST FEED 1,350,000 PRISONERS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Petrograd, June 19 (dispatch to "The Observer").—According to statistics just compiled, there were at the beginning of June 1,350,000 enemy prisoners in Russia.

BOBO REBELS DRIVEN FROM CAPE HAYTIAN

Government Forces Take City—Marines Landed from French Cruiser.

INTRENCH IN BALTIC RUSSIA, GERMAN PLAN

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, June 19.—Commandant Civrieux, military editor of "Le Matin," who is familiar with the topography of Galicia, in a lecture before the American Club of Paris to-day estimated that nearly 2,000,000 Austro-German troops were engaged in the Galician campaign.

M. Civrieux says furious efforts are now being made by the Germans on the eastern front, due to Kaiser Wilhelm's determination to make a supreme effort to sweep the Russians out of Austria-Hungary and to push the German lines far into Courland and the Baltic provinces of Russia. There the Germans would dig in as they have done in Northern France and Belgium, and remain in underground trenches and say, "Now, then, try to dislodge us," according to Commandant Civrieux. Germany's strategic network of railroads is of immense advantage to such a plan, while Russian railways are nearly all single line roads and inadequate.

Civrieux is confident of the ultimate success of the Allies, but thinks the war must last fully another year.

MAKING OF ACID SHELLS TO BE SIFTED BY U. S.

Cabinet Indignant at the Growsomeness of Maker's Advertising.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 19.—As the result of an advertisement by a Cleveland manufacturer to manufacture acid bombs which would cause "death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately," if a small piece of the shell struck any part of a soldier's body, a sweeping investigation was ordered by Secretary of Commerce Redfield to-day. The advertisement of a Cleveland machine company, it was learned, was discussed at the Cabinet meeting. Little information as to the character of the investigation was given by officials, who were annoyed that the news of it had leaked out.

In the advertisement two high explosive shells were depicted. Under these it was stated that a thirteen-pound shell could be made from steel in twenty-four minutes. The part of the advertisement that excited indignation because of its gruesomeness, was:

"We are going to say a little more something which might be interesting. The following is a description of the thirteen and eighteen pound high explosive shells which are now being used so extensively in the war to replace common shrapnel."

"The material is high in tensile strength and very special, and has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon the explosion of the fuse for the purpose of the shell is similar to that of the shrapnel shell, but it differs in that two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosions, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with these acids in exploding, and wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately."

"From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance for any one in time to prevent the effects of the acid. It is necessary to immediately amputate the limb, or to amputate it in the body, or to amputate it in the limb, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison."

"It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls and fragments in the muscles are not so dangerous, as they have no poisonous element making prompt attention necessary."

PHILADELPHIA SAILS FOR N. Y.

Canadian Hits at Morgans for Failure to Give Dominion War Contracts.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 19.—The Philadelphia left to-day with 110 saloon passengers, including W. W. Butler, an engineering contractor of Montreal, who, speaking just before the announcement that D. A. Thomas had been appointed by Lloyd George as the organizer of the first order was his history of the Italian national war, which was published by the "Rivista Militare." The graphic style of this work was only equalled by the precision and accuracy of the military details.

In December, 1883, he was promoted to be major. It was in this rank that he had the first opportunity of putting into actual practice his ideas on infantry tactics and three years later he was again called to the Great General Staff. Here his high qualities attracted the attention of General Pianella, commander of the division at Verona, who appointed him to his staff, and he was still at Verona when he was promoted to be colonel in 1892.

It was during the time he passed at Verona that General Cadorna had the opportunity of making a profound and thorough study of the Italo-Austrian frontier, which now stands him in good stead. During the great maneuvers, in which the Verona division took part, Colonel Cadorna had many opportunities of showing his talents as staff officer.

Made Lieutenant General.

When he was forty-two years of age he was appointed to the command of the 10th Regiment of Bersaglieri. He again showed his brilliant qualities as a regimental commander, and six years later was made general of brigade.

When in this rank he drew up and published for the use of the officers of his brigade a small brochure on infantry tactics. This soon attracted so much attention that the commanders of other brigades sent for copies of it, and it later became the groundwork of the official textbook on infantry tactics of the Italian army.

In 1895 Luigi Cadorna quit his brigade to take over, with the rank of

Cadorna's Past Inspires Italians with Confidence



GENERAL COUNT LUIGI CADORNA.

His Studies for Army Were Begun at Age of Ten—Future Generalissimo Called to General Staff at Eighteen—Served in Papal States War.

By GORDON GORDON-SMITH.

Rome, June 19.—If you asked an Italian schoolboy who is the greatest man in Italy to-day he probably would reply General Cadorna.

The Chief of the General Staff occupies, in the estimation of his countrymen, the same position as General Joffre in France or Lord Kitchener in England. They have in him a confidence without limit, coupled with the affection due to a soldier "sans peur et sans reproche."

He is a soldier to his finger tips. He has the tall, elegant, lithe figure so common among Italian officers, with the air of a general, and the quick eye of the soldier born to command. He is an aristocrat (which does a man no harm in a country with great aristocratic traditions), being the son of General Count Raffaele Cadorna.

His mother was Contessa Clementina Zoppi, whose brother was prefect of Brescia in the stormy days of 1866. The names Cadorna and Zoppi have left their mark in the history of Italy, and give a good augury for the son of their race who to-day holds the military destinies of Italy in his hand.

In uniform at Ten Years.

I doubt if General Cadorna can remember the day when he did not wear uniform. At ten years he was already a cadet in a military school at Milan, there even at that early age he attracted attention by his intelligence and the vivacity of his character. After five years of hard work as one of the most brilliant pupils of the school, at the age of fifteen he entered the Military Academy at Turin, which he left three years later at the head of his "promotion."

So brilliant were his studies that, as an eighteen-year-old sub-lieutenant, he entered the great General Staff. During his period of service with the staff he attended the Academy of War and entered the great General Staff.

Soon afterward he became aide-de-camp of his father, General Raffaele Cadorna, then commanding the division at Florence, at that time the capital of Italy. When his father was appointed to command the expedition which broke the power of the Papal States, he acted on his staff and carried out his duties to the admiration of every one.

But he failed to obtain the reward which would have fallen to any other officer. His father, one of the most scrupulously honest as well as one of the most brilliant officers of the Italian army, considered that brilliant service on the part of his son was but bare duty and refused him the promotion he would probably have accorded to a stranger.

Author of War History.

It was in 1875 that Luigi Cadorna became captain. Soon afterward he published a series of topographic studies of Italian territory, which can still be advantageously consulted and are models of clear and lucid military description. But what first made his reputation as a military writer of the first order was his history of the Italian national war, which was published by the "Rivista Militare."

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ITALIANS' GUNS TEAR DOWN FORT BEFORE VILLAGE

Stronghold of Malborghetto Crumbling as Invaders Seek to Gain Goal.

AUSTRIANS AGAIN BOMBARD COAST

Warships Driven Off—Press Claims Occupation of 3,844 Square Miles.

Rome, June 19.—Italian artillery, according to the latest official announcement, is demolishing the fortress of Malborghetto, one of the strongholds protecting the railway town of Villaso, which, like Trent and Trieste, is one of the main objectives of Count Cadorna.

Along the Isonzo front, the battle is assuming larger proportions. Austria has sent in reinforcements of her finest troops.

The assertion is made by newspapers of Rome that the Italian army now occupies 10,000 square kilometers (3,844 square miles) of "unredeemed" territory, or more than twice as much as Austria offered Italy for remaining neutral.

Austrian Warships Active.

Austrian warships have again bombarded the Italian coast, according to the following statement by the Minister of Marine:

"The enemy attacked our coast yesterday and this morning without results. An Austrian squadron appeared yesterday at the mouth of the Tagliamento River (Northern Italy, near the Austrian border), and opened fire, but, being attacked by our torpedo destroyers, withdrew, having merely damaged a lighthouse. Our destroyers were attacked by seaplanes, but returned to port uninjured."

At the same time our aircraft bombarded the Austrian lighthouse at Savore. An Austrian destroyer fired several shots at Monopoli, in a fruitless attempt to burn the naphtha reservoir there. One of our dirigibles bombarded successfully an ammunition factory near Trieste last night.

The small merchant steamer *Maria Gracia* was sunk by an Austrian torpedo boat in the Adriatic last night. The crew was put ashore on our coast near Salvo beach."

Aircraft Attack Austrians.

A combined raid by an Italian seaplane and dirigibles upon Austrian positions on the Isonzo front is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office. Serious damage is said to have been done to railroad stations and to Austrian intrenchments. All the machines returned safely to their bases. The Italians are reported to have gained further successes in the important struggle which is enveloping around Pavia. The communication follows:

"During the day and night of the 17th the enemy tried by long range artillery fire and small attacks to reduce some of our most advanced positions in the Tyrol-Trentino region and in the Isonzo front. Our troops vigorously shelled by our artillery."

"In Carnia we continued methodically to demolish the fortress of Malborghetto with our artillery. On the afternoon of the 16th the guns of the fortress failed to reply to our fire, but were reduced to silence."

Claims Success at Pavia.

"Further details continue to come in concerning the action in the environs of Monte Nero, mentioned in previous statements. These reports show our mountain troops performing feats of valor. When military reasons no longer prevent a full account being given the country will learn that not only our mountain troops, but other corps, have won victories on occasions the right to its full recognition."

"On the Isonzo front the struggle around Pavia is assuming larger proportions. The importance of the portions, and the importance of the mountain troops performing feats of valor. When military reasons no longer prevent a full account being given the country will learn that not only our mountain troops, but other corps, have won victories on occasions the right to its full recognition."

"On the night of the 17th, while a naval seaplane was engaged in destroying the railroad station at Divaco (junction of the Isonzo railway), our detachments made an incursion over enemy's territory, bombarding with great effect, it appears, also the Monte Santo and intrenchments facing Gradisca. Extensive damage was done to the railroad from Gorizia to Dobner, and the machines returned unscathed."

Italians Again Meet Check Around Pavia

Vienna (via London), June 19.—The following statement was issued to-night by the War Office:

"On the Isonzo front and on the Carinthian frontier quiet prevailed last night. The last unsuccessful Italian attack in which they suffered a great loss. On Friday afternoon a new enemy attack in Pavia was checked in its inception by our artillery fire."

"In the Tyrol front Italian detachments attempted to dislodge the mountain passes west of Pavia Valley were repulsed. The enemy have abandoned their unsuccessful attacks on the plateaus of Folgosa and Lavarone."

POPE'S NEPHEWS AT FRONT

Sons of Sister and Brother Are with the Italian Army.

Rome, June 19 (via Paris).—Three nephews of Pope Benedict, sons of his sister, are now at the front with the Italian army.

Another nephew, the son of Admiral Della Chiesa, who is preparing to join the artillery regiment in which he is an officer, was received by the Pope.

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